

In 1648, the body of Thomas Allen washed up on "the sands by Poynt Looke out" (Arch. Md. IV: 403). Allen had been shot three times, but the body was too badly decomposed to determine if it was by gun or arrow. Allen had been previously threatened by two Irishmen (he wrote on the back of his will that if he died suddenly they should be questioned), but at the same time two of his sons had to be ransomed from Indians, so there were a number of suspects (Beitzell 1954a: 37). It appears that no one was ever arrested for the murder.

In June of 1681, several colonists (between five and seven) were murdered by Indians at Point Lookout. Initially, suspicions were focused on local Choptanks and Patuxents, several of whom had been found in the vicinity of the killings (Semmes 1979: 630). This group of three men, three women, and two children was apprehended and tried before the Governor's Council on the 22nd of June (ibid.). The examination of these Indians, however, did not demonstrate their involvement in the attack. They were all acquitted and discharged. After this, suspicion fell, in turn, upon members of the Nanjatico tribe from Virginia, the Nanjemoy, Choptanks, and finally upon northern Indians, the Seneca and the Suquehannocks.

The most damning evidence indicated that members of the Nanjatico tribe were to blame; a group from this tribe was said to have been in St. Mary's County at the time of the murders (Semmes 1979: 633). The wife of Chotike, a Maryland Indian, testified that Nenheeman, the son of the deceased king of the Nanjaticos, had tried to persuade her to leave her husband. He bragged of his scorn for the English, and of how "not long since at Point Looke out, he himself had killed two men and a woman, and a One Eyed Indian had killed two men more..." (Arch. Md. XVII: 11). Richard Manwaring provided circumstantial evidence that seemed to support the testimony of Chotike's wife. He testified that he had met two Nanjaticos in Virginia, who told him that seven people had been killed at Point Lookout; Manwaring calculated that this meeting took place the very day after the murders (Arch. Md. XVII: 22). The Governor's Council sent a letter to the governor of Virginia, asking that Nenheeman be apprehended and turned over to the Maryland authorities (ibid.). It is not known what result this appeal, carried by William Calvert, may have had; no further mention of Nenheeman or this mission appears in the Maryland records.

Members of the other tribes were questioned but no substantial information was uncovered. Representatives of the northern tribes denied any knowledge of the incident when questioned in 1681 at "Zachaja house" in Charles County (Arch. Md. XVII: 14). In 1682, however, after the authorities apparently exhausted the list of local suspects, Maryland ambassadors to the government of New York and the northern tribes were instructed to remind those tribes of this incident and a similar one in Anne Arundel County. The northern tribes were thought to be strongly implicated in the later incident, and circumstantially, by "severall pregnant Circumstances" in the former one (Arch. Md. XVII: 101).

The incident at Point Lookout was used by Josias Fendall, John Coode, and others as a pretext for rebellion against the Calvert government. The rebels spread a rumor that the Maryland Catholics and the Indians were banding together against the Protestants. Of course, at this time most of the Native American groups of the Chesapeake region were either greatly weakened militarily or at peace with the English, and it was at least implied during Fendall's trial that the attack at Point Lookout had not been made by Indians at all (Arch. Md. V: 313, 322; Beitzell 1954a: 37). A letter from a Virginian to the King's Council supported this, stating that Native Americans did not frequent the Point Lookout area, and that the victims had been stabbed and their throats slashed, "a way of killing unknown to our Indians" (Fortescue 1964: 93).

There are several gaps in the historical record pertaining to the ownership of the properties at Point Lookout. The following tract history is based on what little evidence remains. The three Point Lookout manors were passed down to Leonard Calvert's son, William Calvert. The first reference to William's possession of these lands was on August 10, 1661, when "William Calvert leases lands on St. Michael's Manor" (Arch. Md. XLIX: 301-2). William Calvert apparently leased some land to Phillip Lynes, while the remainder descended to his grandson Charles Calvert (SMCHS PLO file). The next recorded transaction of the property occurred on May 27, 1697. Phillip Lynes sold to Gabriell Paroti "Three manors except leases

Raphael Semmes  
Captains and Mariners of  
Early Maryland

Arno Press  
New York  
1979

And it being customary in treateing with the said Indians <sup>Liber R.</sup> upon every Article to make presents, ordered that M<sup>r</sup> John Stone of Charles County Supply the said Commissioners according to the foll precepts. viz.

By the Lord Prop<sup>ry</sup> & Council

Maryland Ss

Whereas the R<sup>t</sup> hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Prop<sup>ry</sup> of this Province hath by his Commission beareing Date with this Authorised and Empowered Coll Henry Coursey and Coll William Stevens of his Council to be Commission<sup>rs</sup> to speake and treat with the Northern Indians now at or neere the Zachaiah ffort in order to make and confirm a peace with them

Ordered that M<sup>r</sup> John Stone of Charles County Supply the said Commissioners or either of them or whom they or either of them shall appoint to Receive the same with what Duffelds or Tradeing Cloth they shall think fitt for the occasion. To be made good again to the said Stone by the R<sup>t</sup> hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Prop<sup>ry</sup> in kind. Dated the four and twentieth Day of August in the Sixth year of the Dominion of the R<sup>t</sup> hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles &<sup>c</sup> Annoq Dmi 1681:

Signed p ord<sup>r</sup>

p John Llewellyn Cl Consil

The Examination of Chotikes wife taken before his L<sup>spp</sup> and Council in the upper house of Assembly the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of August 1681: and ordered to be Entred in the Councill booke viz.

She saith that a Nanjatico Indian named Nenheeman the last Kings Sonn One who was guilty of the murder committed at Point Looke out came to Captain Bridges's in Virginia about six weekes since, where she and her husband Chotike then was, and told her what should she stay with this fellow for (meaneing her husband) lett her goe along with him, the English were naught and Chotike was naught too all one as p 244 the English, and she would be killed if she stayed there, for that they would kill the English and them too, soe she had better goe along with him and be his wife, and he gave her a belt of Peake and she went with him to the Towne, where she asked him why the English were naught? and wherefore they would kill them? oh said he they are all naught & I have killed some already a greate while agoe and some not long since at Point Looke out, he himself had killed two men and a woman, and a One Eyed Indian had killed two men more, he further told her that the English had made him loose his father, and he would alwayes kill them as long as he lived, that the English were all as Weomen and he could kill them as easily as weomen, that after he had told her this he threatned to kill

Suicides?  
"quote"

Liber R. her for feare she should divulge it but she made her Escape from him.

at the Request of Chotike (haveing informed his L<sup>spp</sup> that Mr Henry Hawkins of Charles County had in his possession a Canoe, some Matchcoate, a jugg and a shirt belonging to one Jack an Indian decd: whose widow he had since married) issued this following ord<sup>r</sup> viz

Mr Hawkins

His L<sup>spp</sup> and Councill being informed by Chotike who married the widow of Jack the Indian that lived at your house and was killed by the horse, that Jack when he dyed had at your house a Canoe and some Matchcoate with a jugg & a shirt which of right belongs now to Chotike. You are ordered hereby to make Satisfaction to the s<sup>d</sup> Chotike for the same. Dated the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of August in the Sixth year of the Dominion of the R<sup>t</sup> hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles &c<sup>a</sup> Annoq Domini 1681:

Signed p ord<sup>r</sup>

p John Llewelin Cl Consil

Memdn the 30<sup>th</sup> Day of August Coll Henry Coursey & Coll William Stevens being returned from their Negotiation with the Northern Indians at Zachariah ffort produce the Journall of their pceedings w<sup>ch</sup> is ordered to be Entred in Councill Booke as foll viz

August the 23<sup>th</sup> 1681:

Maryland Ss:

A Journall of what passages happened in our journey as we went about the Negotiation of the Sinnique Indians Business wherein Coll Henry Coursey and Coll William Stevens were appointed Commission<sup>rs</sup> from the R<sup>t</sup> hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Prop<sup>ry</sup> of this Province

p. 245 Imp<sup>rs</sup> We went from St Maryes the 24<sup>th</sup> of August tenn of the Clock, two of the said Indians with Jacob Young the Interpreter and one other man with him with Cap<sup>t</sup> Beale goeing in the morning before them with rideing hard wee overtooke about four miles beyond Richard Keenes; We went that Day a foote pace the tall Indian being very lame and about half an hour after Sunn sett wee came to Richard Gardiners where wee lay: The next morning we went on our journey and in the road about tenn of the Clock wee mett three Pascattoway Indians, which when they knew what Indians were with us two runn away and the third went to cock his gunn but we perswaded him to lett them alone, he immediately left us and went to his ffort and gave notice to the Indians there, soe we went on to M<sup>r</sup> James Bowleings from whence we sent to Capt<sup>n</sup> Brandt to come to us with a

Prod

party of  
orders fro  
Sunn set  
out where  
had some  
the other

The P  
place for  
we had  
soe they

Aug:  
Capt<sup>n</sup> Br  
sent for  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Bra  
us that  
Zachajah

Upon  
his Troo  
morning  
acquaint  
and if th  
us accor

By ve  
hon<sup>ble</sup> th  
Indians

or soe  
Mile of

Interpre  
shall mo  
find the

the Inte  
hath se  
treate w

are at a  
agree v  
what sp

number

2<sup>dly</sup>

as afore

being t  
M<sup>r</sup> Jam

for soe  
under d

Saturda

The  
giving

to consult the Assembly again, and take proper measures Liber R.  
from the Information we shall receive from you at your  
returne, it being soe dangerous a thing to leave our selves  
without an Indian guard against Indians that are called the  
Children of the King of France, that live by rapine and  
Delight in blood, and cann be kept within noe bounds of  
reason or Articles of peace by the imaginary Governm<sup>t</sup> of  
their greate men.

13<sup>thly</sup> Inasmuch as wee certainly knowe that the Northern  
Indians never did come downe and make any attempt upon  
the Pascattoways, but that at the same tyme they attempted  
the Nanjatico ffort in Virginia, and the rest of the Indians  
there, you must at last (if noe hints will serve turne) desire  
the Governm<sup>t</sup> of New York to deny the Northern Indians  
trade unless they will make peace not onely with his Maj<sup>ties</sup>  
English Subjects here in these Collonys but also with his  
Maj<sup>ties</sup> Indian Subjects of Virginia and our friend Indians of  
Pascattoway and all the rest on both sides the Bay of Chese-  
peake, least we be forced to have recourse to his Roy<sup>ll</sup> High-  
ness if in England, otherwise to his Maj<sup>tie</sup> and Councill,  
Assureing them of this truth that 'tis Impossible for these  
nations to passe by the English Plantations and not doe the  
Owners unsufferable and insupportable Damages w<sup>ch</sup> our  
Assemblys are not willing to repay the Sufferers, All w<sup>ch</sup> may  
be avoided if they at New Yorke will deny them trade unless  
they will make and continue peace as aforesaid.

14<sup>thly</sup> You are (amongst other thinges herein before  
recommended to you) to take notice of the Murders the last  
Summer Committed in Anne Arundell County and at Point  
Looke out, the first most strongly, and the latter by severall  
pregnant Circumstances Imputable to those Indians, which  
with the severall Robberies then also committed you may p. 323  
press upon them or moove the same to the Governm<sup>t</sup> of New  
Yorke soe farr forth as to you in discretion shall seeme meete  
for the hono<sup>r</sup> of this Province and to preserve ourselves from  
the Contempt of those Indians.

15<sup>thly</sup> In your Endeavours for our neighbour Indians to be  
included in the peace you are to mention all our ffriend Indians  
in generall on both sides the Bay without particularizeing their  
Nations, and to make One present Accordingly, but if in case  
they make any Exceptions and will not incline to admitt of the  
Pascattoways therein, urging the blood of their greate men  
formerly spilt which they have not forgott but are resolved to  
Revenge; You are then for and in the name of the Pascatto-  
ways to endeavour an accomodation at the price of the blood  
spilt reasonably valued which is left to your judgem<sup>t</sup> & discre-  
tion and which you may acquaint we are willing to lay downe



Seem's massacre of a colonists at PLO

③ Chotike's wife =  
5 victims

① most other mountains = apprehended  
at St. M.'s  
6 victims

1 acct. - Manwaring? = that these men were at  
out at time of murders  
7 victims

show items in their possession had  
belonged to victims

testimony from var. English

633 - a time of murders - known that some Nanjaticoes  
were in St. M.'s co.

Thom's Keetcing test. "had seen a blind Indian  
very like Inguisvuh (one of the <sup>Palmers</sup> ~~Chaptans~~) among the  
Nanjaticos... being Eleven in all

members of Gov. Council acquitted & discharged these  
& Indians

suspicious of Nanjaticos — D Chotike's wife, Manwaring...

② then suspicious of Nanjemoy's - 2 had supposedly been  
seen w/ Nanjaticos at "Piney Neck" w/ PLO  
ordered to seize 2 - but found? or tried? Seem's  
doesn't say

also suspected a group of Eastern Shore Indians - Choptaws  
choptaws suggested Seewen or Susquehannocks...

Semmes massacre of Chopticos at PLO

22 JUNE 1681

①

8 Chopticos apprehended

put on trial at St. M.'s

- couldn't show that these men were at

Pt. Comfort at time of murders

- couldn't show items in their possession had  
belonged to victims

testimony from var. English

633 - a time of murders - known that some Nanjaticos  
were in St. M.'s co.

Thomas Keeteing test. "had seen a blind Indian  
very like Inquisivoh (one of the <sup>Patience</sup> ~~Chopticos~~) among the  
Nanjaticos... being Eleven in all

members of Gov. Council acquitted & discharged these

8 Indians

suspicious of Nanjaticos — D Choptico's wife, Manwaring...

②

then suspicious of Nanjemoy's - 2 had supposedly been  
seen w/ Nanjaticos at "Piney Neck" w/ PLO

ordered to seize 2 - but found? or tried? Semmes  
doesn't say

...also suspected a group of Eastern Shore Indians - Chopticos  
chopticos suggested Severen or Susquehannocks...

1 JUNE

supposedly ten Susquehannocks + ten other Northern  
Indians in canoes in Potomac R w/ Piss. Zundungwido  
(source: see below) (as prisoner)

15 JUNE

"five men and one Woman killed at Point Lookout"

(from instructions to Coursey + Stevens to treat w/ Northern  
Indians w/ Zachariah Foss, date 24<sup>th</sup> AUG 1681)

24 AUG

exam. of Chohike's wife in upper house of Assembly

- she gives no dates, but implicates

Nenheeman, son of the last king of the Nanjatico  
Indians (in VA)

total = (5) he killed 2 men + a woman

esp. about earlier trial

there's more in

Vol. XV of

Arch. Md

(Proc. Council

1671-81)

- we don't have

on killed two men more

w/ Northern Indians

they knew nothing of the murders

28 AUG

red  
rec.



1 JUNE

supposedly ten Susquehannocks + ten other Northern Indians in canoes in Potomac R w/ Piss. Zindtangetde (as prisoner)  
(source: see below)

15 JUNE

"five men and one Woman killed at Point Lookout"

(from instructions to Coursey + Stevens to treat w/ Northern Indians w/ Zachariah Foss, date 24<sup>th</sup> AUG 1681)

24 AUG

exam. of Chotike's wife in upper house of Assembly

- she gives no dates, but implicates

Nenheeman, son of the last king of the Nanjatico Indians (in VA)

total = (5) he killed 2 men + a woman

on killed two men more

① never give any names of the people massacred at PLO - why?

- w/ Northern Indians

② ~~why~~ was anyone actually ever tried?

they knew nothing of the murders

was Nenheeman surrendered by VA - check Council Proc. 1681 →

28 AUG

1 JUNE

supposedly ten Susquehannocks + ten other Northern Indians in canoes in Potomack w/ Piss. Zuttangutde (as prisoner)  
(source: see below)

15 JUNE

"five men and one Woman killed at Point Locke out"

(from instructions to Coursey + Stevens to treat w/ Northern Indians w/ Zachariah Fort, date 24<sup>th</sup> AUG 1681)

24 AUG

exam. of Chohike's wife in upper house of Assembly,

- she gives no dates, but implicates

Nenheeman, son of the last King of the Nanjaticco Indians (in VA)

total = (5)

he killed 2 men + a woman  
and a One Eyed Indian killed two men more

28 AUG

Stevens + Coursey met w/ Northern Indians  
at Zachariah house

- Northern Indians sd they knew nothing of the murders

12 SEP

Richard Mannaring examined

while in VA - encountered 2 Nanjaticos

who told him Seven people were killed at PLO

- he calculates that this was the next day  
after the murder (JUNE 16<sup>th</sup>)

13 SEP

Letter sent to gov. of VA

presenting evidence +  
asking him to turn over the  
late King of Nanjaticos son

- Wm Calver to be bearer of letter to Gov. of VA

15 MAY  
1682

instructions for Coursey + Lloyd

as agents from MD to Govt of NY  
and Northern Nations of Indians

the 14<sup>th</sup>: take notice of the murders the last

Summer in Anne Arundel Co and at Point Lookout  
the first most strongly, and the latter by  
several pregnant circumstances imputable  
to those Indians (Northlanders)

Liber R. Wee Immediately sett forward with the two Sinniquos for Zachajah house, and came there about Sunn Sett, where wee mett severall of the Northern Indians, wee delivered them their two Indians, and appointed them to come Early in the morning to treat.

The 28<sup>th</sup> They comeing not, we sent for them, they Desired us to come to their ffort to treat, We being neither willing to gratifye them in that point, and deemed it inconvenient to goe because of the Pascattoway Prisoners in their ffort, soe sent them word wee had come a greate way upon their propositions, and required them now to come to us, which at last they did (viz<sup>t</sup>)

Eight greate men of four nations, two of Each viz<sup>t</sup> of the Manquos the Onneids the Anondagoes & Quiongoes; we acquainted them with their propositions sent by M<sup>r</sup> Young to his L<sup>spp</sup>: which they owned, wee made answer according to the Direction of his L<sup>spp</sup> & Councill, they seemed to approve thereof and made in their way four acclamations soe Delivered the present &c<sup>a</sup>

Wee told them wee had some People murdered enquired of them if they knew of any of their People that way at that time, they said they knew nothing of it, but if they find it out they will tell us. ffor the matter of the Axe they positively deny it and soe sayes the Young men they know nothing of it.

Then wee mentioned to them their breach of the Articles made with his L<sup>spp</sup> at Albany in not giving notice to us of the warr with the Pascattoways which they were to doe in their Articles before they made Warr, they answered that the Pascattoway Indians had joined with the Susquehannohs to destroy the Anondago Indians. Wee asked if they would not take satisfaction for any injury done them by the Pascattoway Indians and be at peace, to which they answered that what was done by the Pascattoways could not be wiped away, and now they had aggravated the matter by killing one of the present Troope, and further said it was not altogether as their greate men pleased but as themselves in such cases; They said they had sent some which they had tooke Prison<sup>rs</sup> from the Pascattowayes formerly which came now with them, into the ffort to fetch out their Relations

The Sinniquos being asked who the Eastern Shore Indians had a mind to warr with and how they heard of it, they said the Delaware Indians informed them that the Nantecokes have a mind to warr with them.

Being press'd again in the behalf of the Pascattoway Indians to take up their difference they said could not give an answer untill the Manquos Troop was come up w<sup>ch</sup> they expected this night, and appointed us Monday about Noone to give us an answer.

They Desired a said we would gi day, soe parted Bartons.

29<sup>th</sup> On Mo receive the Sinn Capt<sup>n</sup> Brandt wh that there were a

We sent to th to come to us a return'd & told Jacob Young wit us they had bro notice, had carri girles, and killed

30<sup>th</sup> Wee Retu

An Ordinance Assemblys, viz

Charles Abso Maryland and A two houses of A Province of Mar Whereas the lat blessed memory Noble Memory t land, amongst o of the people to our s<sup>d</sup> ffather his full and absolut his and their Se with the advice ince or of their Lord Prop<sup>ty</sup> or h to him or them seeme best, And said ffreemen t been altogether Seateing of this mindes of the future wherein o By the advice ordeine and De this present gene and Successor<sup>s</sup> o shall think fitt Lawes or other



Instruccōns with due regard had to the hono<sup>r</sup> of the Governm<sup>t</sup> Liber R.  
and the constant peace and Quiet Safety and Defence of the  
Inhabitants afores<sup>d</sup>. An Exact Acco<sup>t</sup> of your proceedings  
you are duely to keepe and the same from time to time and at  
all times hereafter (dureing this your Negotiation) when and  
as often as occasion shall require you are to transmitt unto us  
and our Councill at our City of S<sup>t</sup> Maries to the End that such  
further care may be therein taken as may be necessary for  
your further Instructions in the prosecution of this your Com-  
mission ffor all which this shall be your Sufficient power.  
Given under our hand and Seale at Armes the four and  
Twentieth Day of August in the Sixth yeare of our Dominion  
&<sup>c</sup> Annoq Domini 1681 :

Instructions for Coll Henry Coursey and Coll William  
Stevens Authorised and Impowered by the R<sup>t</sup> hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord  
Prop<sup>ty</sup> to treat with the Northern Indians now neere Zachariah  
ffort.

After you have treated with them upon the propositions  
they sent downe by the two Messengers that came downe with  
Jacob Young the Interpreter You are

ffirst to Lett them know that wee are certainly Informed  
that about the first of June last there was dispatched tenn  
Susquehannohs and tenn other Northern Indians in Canoes  
downe Pottomack River with a Pascattoway Indian prisoner  
for their guide, that the ffifteenth of June wee had five men  
and one Woman killed at Point Looke out, and some few  
Daies after twelve Indians were seene in Potapscoe whereof  
two were Susquehannohs who plundered a house there and  
when they fled for feare of the English, left a pair of Weom-  
ens Bodice all bloody behind them, Wherefore we Desire to  
know who those Murderers were since wee certainly know  
there are noe Susquesahannohs but amongst the Northern  
Indians

2: When you know the Murderers you are to Demand  
them according to our former Articles with them.

3: You are to lett them know that wee are Informed that  
Diverse of our Neighbour Indians have sent them presents of  
Peake, and with those p'sents an Axe Desireing them to take  
up that Axe against the English, and that in pursuance of that  
they sent those Indians downe to committ that murd<sup>r</sup> at Point  
Looke out. Wee Desire to know what Indians our Neigh-  
bours have sent them presents and an Axe, and which of their  
forts have accepted the presents and Axe that wee may know  
our friends from our ffoes.

4: That for your further Instructions we cannot Direct not



Liber R.

Richard Manwaring upon oath Examined saith that coming from Rappahanock Towne to Nanjatico Towne in Virginia the nighest way, he had an Indian for his guide, that about half way he mett with two other Indians belonging to Nanjatico painted all the upper parts almost to the middle, that the said two Indians asked the Indian that was the Deponents guide whither the Deponent could speake Indian, the guide told them noe, they then told him that there were Seaven people killed at Point Looke out, That this Deponent soone after came over into Maryland and heard of the murder that was done at Point Looke Out, and as neere as he cann compute it the Day that he mett with the said Indians beetweene Rappahanock and Nanjatico and heard them tell his guide of the people killed at Point Looke Out was the next day after the murder was committed

Jurat 12<sup>o</sup> Die Sep<sup>r</sup> 1681

Coram me

Philip Calvert.

Richard X Manwaring

his marke

Whereupon it was resolved by the Councill then in the Upper house of Assembly that a Letter be writt to S<sup>r</sup> Henry Chickley his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> of Virginia and Inclose to him copy of the foregoing Deposition and also of the Examination & Information of Chotikes wife (q<sup>d</sup> vid fo: 243) The Letter was accordingly writt as foll viz.

p. 254 S<sup>r</sup>

There haveing been some English murdered neere a place called Point Looke Out at the mouth of Pottomock Wee have made it our endeavour to find out the murderer that wee may be able to give his Majesty some reasonable Acco<sup>t</sup> of his Subjects lives. We had the Northern Indians in Suspition, and at a late conference we had with some of their warrio<sup>rs</sup> charged them with it but had soe little Satisfaction that we continued our quest every way, and at length upon the 24<sup>th</sup> of August (while our Comission<sup>rs</sup> were treateing with the Northern Indians at Zachajah) Chotike and his wife came to S<sup>t</sup> Maries, and she charged the late King of Nanjaticos sonn with the murder, and named him as by the Inclosed Information you will perceive. Though this information might have warranted (as we conceive) a Demand of the forenamed murderer yett we continued our search further after an English man who had reported divers things that rendred the Nanjaticos suspected, and upon the 12<sup>th</sup> instant that English man named Rich<sup>d</sup> Manwaring an Inhabitant of New Kent County and liveing at the house of John Pigg or John Pidd, made oath that the Day after the murder was committed in

*Proceedi*

cutt off Wee  
wherewithall  
dispatch awa  
thought Con  
but there con  
wholly Imple  
with my hum  
to Y  
Sep<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 168

Which Lrē  
The Result is

Maryland Ss

Whereas v  
Insolencies a  
Inhabitants  
plundering a  
of a murder  
upon One n  
one (in all pr  
stands) your  
sary for the l  
Doe therefor  
Thomas Ta  
sight hereof  
charges in th  
care therein  
and posture  
preservation  
Enemy, you  
according to  
kill take van  
and in all res  
mon Enemy  
power. Giv  
Province the  
our Dominic

Maryland ss

Whereas  
advised of s  
offered unto  
by the Nort  
the said Inh  
plaints in ou  
strictly charg

Maryland neere Point Looke out, he heard of it in Virginia Liber R.  
 from two Nanjatico Indians as by the Deposition taken in the  
 Upper house of Assembly the 12<sup>th</sup> instant will appeare. The  
 Deposition we likewise send here inclosed After w<sup>ch</sup> we hope  
 you and the Governm<sup>t</sup> of Virginia will reflect that as wee have  
 delivered the King of Pottomocks two Sonns up to your  
 Governm<sup>t</sup> and others at other times you will obleige us as well  
 as doe his Majesties Subjects here right in the Delivery of the  
 said King of Nanjaticos Sonn in the Information named in  
 the first place to be proceeded with according to our justice  
 here, and his Complices when they shall be discovered. This  
 we promise ourselves from your justice as well as from the  
 Lawes of good Correspondence and therefore wee once again  
 request it from you in the name of the Governm<sup>t</sup> now gathered  
 together in a generall Assembly and Rest

Sept. 13<sup>th</sup> 1681:

Your humble Servants  
 Philip Calvert  
 William Calvert  
 Vincent Lowe  
 Thomas Tailler

Ordered that The hon<sup>ble</sup> William Calvert Esq<sup>r</sup> Principall  
 Sec<sup>ry</sup> of this Province be the person Especially appointed by  
 his L<sup>dspp</sup> to goe with the above Lrē to the Governo<sup>r</sup> of Virginia

At a Councill held at the City of St Maries the 14<sup>th</sup> Day of p. 255  
 September Anno Dmi. 1681:

The R<sup>t</sup> hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Prop<sup>ry</sup>:

The hon <sup>ble</sup> {	Philip Calvert Esq <sup>r</sup> Chancelo <sup>r</sup>	} P <sup>r</sup> sent
	Vincent Low Esq <sup>r</sup> Sur Gen <sup>ll</sup>	
	Coll Thomas Tailler	
	Coll Henry Coursey	
	Coll William Stevens	

Communicated to the Councill by his L<sup>spp</sup> a Letter lately  
 recd from Majo<sup>r</sup> Samuel Lane of Anne Arrundell County with  
 another also Inclosed from L<sup>tt</sup> Thomas ffrancis and Cap<sup>t</sup> Nich-  
 olas Gassaway of the same County relateing to a murder there  
 lately committed by the Indians w<sup>ch</sup> Letters are as foll: viz

from the head of South River Sep<sup>t</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1681

R<sup>t</sup> hon<sup>ble</sup>

The 12<sup>th</sup> instant at a Plantation of Majo<sup>r</sup> Welch's the  
 Indians have killed a negro and wounded with Tomohawkes two  
 English men, one mortally to all probability at the same

81-85/6.

th that come-  
ne in Virginia  
de, that about  
ing to Nanja-  
ddle, that the  
he Deponents  
an, the guide  
were Seaven  
ponent soone  
murder that  
he cann com-  
ans betweene  
his guide of  
ext day after

Manwaring

then in the  
to S<sup>r</sup> Henry  
close to him  
Examination  
The Letter

neere a place  
ck Wee have  
that wee may  
Acco<sup>t</sup> of his  
in Suspition,  
their warrio<sup>rs</sup>  
tion that we  
on the 24<sup>th</sup> of  
g with the  
wife came to  
njaticos sonn  
sed Informa-  
n might have  
e forenamed  
after an Eng-  
rendred the  
that English  
New Kent  
hn Pidd,  
ed in

*Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1681-85/6. 25*

cutt off Wee want Ammunition exceedingly and have not <sup>Liber R.</sup>  
wherewithall to furnish half our men. I hope your L<sup>spp</sup> will  
dispatch away Coll Burges with what Ammunition may be  
thought Convenient I shall take all the care that lyeth in me,  
but there comes daily and hourelly Complaints to me that I am  
wholly Employed in the Countreys Service not else in haste  
with my humble service

to Your L<sup>spp</sup>

Samuel Lane

Sep<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1681:

Which L<sup>r</sup>s being read and their contents duely considered  
The Result issued in these following Commissions viz

Maryland Ss:

Whereas wee are certainly advised and informed of severall  
Insolencies and attempts daily Offered to and made upon the  
Inhabitants of this Province by the Northern Indians now  
plundering and Murdering the said Inhabitants and especially  
of a murder committed in your County of Anne Arrundell  
upon One negro, and two English men greivously wounded,  
one (in all probability) even to death, soe that (as the case now  
stands) your presence is there required and absolutely neces-  
sary for the Defence and Safeguard of your said County. Wee  
Doe therefore hereby strictly charge and command you Coll  
Thomas Tailler and Coll William Burges forthwith upon  
sight hereof to repaire unto your severall and respective  
charges in the s<sup>d</sup> County of horse and ffoote takeing such due  
care therein that the Inhabitants may be all upon their guard  
and posture of Defence as to you shall seeme meete for their <sup>p. 257</sup>  
preservation, and in case you shall discover or meete with the  
Enemy, you are to use your best care skill and endeavour  
according to the utmost of your strength and power to fight  
kill take vanquish overcome follow pursue and Destroy them,  
and in all respects to deale and treat with them as the com-  
mon Enemy And for soe doing this shall be your Sufficient  
power. Given under our hand and the lesser Seale of this  
Province the ffifteenth day of September in the Sixth yeare of  
our Dominion &c. Annoq. Domini 1681:

Maryland ss:

Whereas Wee are credibly and certainly informed and  
advised of severall Insolencies outrages and attempts daily  
offered unto and made upon the Inhabitants of this Province  
by the Northern Indians plundering robbing and murdering  
the said Inhabitants as by their frequent Cryes and Com-  
plaints in our Eares is sett forth; Wee doe therefore hereby  
strictly charge and command you Coll George Wells of Balte-



sely deferred the  
 l, till necessity of  
 re us to conveene  
 tion for Proroga-  
 temporary Lawes  
 ns makeing fre-  
 e English ffamily  
 ttoway forced us  
 on the sixteenth  
 e Evills, and pre-  
 e foresaw would  
 nder and rapine.  
 ction of the Pro-  
 ese outrages was  
 e Assembly, and  
 ely fall upon soe  
 ere people ready  
 l for their losses,  
 ost with patience  
 the beginning a  
 yes we patiently  
 ng their ord<sup>s</sup> and  
 ddress from the  
 e matters recom-  
 the Province, viz<sup>t</sup>  
 w members to be  
 oreslow business  
 es that delivered  
 en sitting were  
 ct Lawes without  
 Delegates from  
 as are sent from  
 Enemy lay at our  
 ing but Danger  
 the Upper house  
 ow whither they  
 Concurrence or  
 house send for  
 about their privi-  
 e of the Province  
 e till 23<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> at  
 a member of the  
 Upper house to  
 chaja (who then  
 watching whom  
 er house refused  
 our Chancelo<sup>r</sup> to

goe to the Lower house and to press them to proceed to Liber R.  
 something that might be for the Defence of the Province,  
 After which by members of their owne they lett us and the  
 upper house know that if writts issue for new Elections then  
 they will proceed to such matters as shall be recomended to  
 them, by which it is evident that noe consideration of the  
 Safety of their persons or property of their Estates and pro-  
 tection from plunder was soe Deare to them as an imaginary  
 privileged. Things stood thus till the 25<sup>th</sup> August when some  
 information given of the murderers that soe barbarously killed  
 the people neere point looke Out made them willing to joine  
 in a Committee to Examine that business but little came of it  
 till at last 30<sup>th</sup> August wee pressing the Defence of the Pro-  
 vince The Lower house condescend to appoint a Committee  
 for that affaire but name not the Committees till 31<sup>th</sup> After  
 which the Lower house fall to other business and the 3<sup>d</sup> Sep-  
 tember in plaine tearmes certifie the Upper house by four  
 members of their owne that they have soe thinned their house  
 by setting out other Committees that they cannot spare  
 members to joine in the Committee for Defence of the Pro-  
 vince which in conscience reason, and our especiall recommen-  
 dacōn ought to have been their principall care. The 4<sup>th</sup> and  
 5<sup>th</sup> September passed without further consideration of the  
 Province the 6<sup>th</sup> wee recd: advice of robbery committed by the  
 Northern Indians and Communicated them to our two houses  
 of Assembly. Whereupon our Upper house voted horse and  
 Dragoone to be raised and kept on ffoote for 6 weekes for  
 security of the Province, and desire the concurrence of the  
 Lower house, but instead of a sufficient force to curb the  
 Enemy they vote frequent Musters to be made (as if the  
 Enemy were to be frighted with Drumms & colours) and  
 some scouts or Rangers to be sent out (without pay) to pre-  
 vent publick charge, but if murder were hereafter committed  
 they submitted all to our greater prudence, and this they  
 seconded by a second Message the 7<sup>th</sup> of Septemb. soe p. 270  
 that we found noe sense of present danger entred the hearts  
 of the Lower house, nor any care of their neighbours lives:  
 they were resolved to stay till his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Subjects were  
 murdered before they would consent to raise pay for Soul-  
 diers. The Eighth Septemb: Our Upper house presse the  
 Defence of the Province again to the Lower house but gett  
 noe answer, and againe the nineth descend to particulars, and  
 amongst the rest desire to know whither they would now  
 advise the protection of the Pascattoway Indians who had for-  
 merly the publick faith of both houses of Assembly for their  
 protection To which the same Day they Cathegorically answer  
 that the assisting those Indians will certainly draw a warr